

In size, shape and color, our species rather resembles *B. procera* Gld., but is somewhat more conic above, and less slender. In the formation of the last whorl and the aperture it stands near *B. contracta* Say, but is very different as to the formation of the angulo-parietal lamella and the presence of a strong, transverse basal. It is a highly remarkable and significant species, being intermediate between different groups, and showing strong features of its own. No other species of the genus has the angulo-parietal lamella so highly developed.

It is somewhat variable, in the few specimens seen; the height varies from 1.9 to 2.3 millimeters, the color from pale to deep horn; the parietal lamella in one New Mexico specimen is more tortuous and so large as to cover from sight the whole inferior palatal fold, which is visible only from the outside, and parts of the columellar and basal lamellæ.

The first three specimens seen were from the Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, kindly forwarded for examination and description by the U. S. National Museum, and at the request of Dr. Wm. H. Dall, the species was named *B. ashmuni*. Later, two other examples, from Cook's Peak, N. M., were sent, also by the National Museum. For one specimen I am indebted to Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell, who collected it at Dripping Springs, Organ Mts., N. M.

New Philadelphia, O., July, 1898.

NOTES ON A FEW CHITONS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

JAPANESE SPECIES.

From the crevices of some valves of *Ostræa* recently sent to the Academy, I obtained specimens of the following forms.

Tonicia sp. Very young, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; intermediate valves with 4-6 eyes in a single curved series on the forward part of each lateral area. A series of short, subobsolete grooves in front of the diagonal riblets. Head valve with 8 radial series of eyes. This is probably a new form, but too young for characterization. It is noted here because *Tonicia* is a genus new to the Japanese fauna. Locality, Yokohama, on *Ostræa denselamellosa*.

Several valves of a different *Tonicia* with rugose lateral areas and head valve, lirate pleural tracts, and sparse, excessively minute eyes also occurred.

Ischnochiton comptus Gld.

Ischnochiton Mitsukurii n. sp.

Shell small, elevated, carinated, the side slopes slightly convex; whitish, profusely speckled and clouded with brown, which color predominates toward the periphery.

Valves not beaked, the sutural margins straight; lateral areas somewhat raised, sculptured with three or four very shallow, inconspicuous, radial sulci, hardly visible on some valves; the diagonal line not conspicuous; entire surface cut into a fine, even granulation by the intersection of a series of forwardly converging with somewhat stronger forwardly diverging grooves. Anterior valve evenly granular; posterior valve evenly granular, with central, scarcely projecting mucro, the slope behind it straight.

Interior with the valve callus delicate purple; in front of it and at the insertion plates green. Sutural laminae small, widely separated by a wide sinus. Slits in valve i, ; in valves ii to vii, 1-1; in valve viii, 11. Teeth short, smooth; eaves narrow and solid.

Girdle compactly covered with small, rather coarsely striated scales, measuring 0.14 mm. in average width.

Length about 8 mm. Angle of divergence 90°.

Japan. Exact locality not known. The name is in honor of the well known Japanese zoologist.

SOCORRO ISLAND, off Cape St. Lucas.

A few species were collected by Mr. R. C. McGregor some time ago, and kindly presented to the Academy.

Chiton articulatus Sowb. Very large specimens, measuring 90 mm. long.

Chetopleura sp. undet. A species allied to *Ch. columbiensis* but with very few pustules on the lateral areas. The surface having suffered from immersion in strong formalin, it is hardly in condition for description.

Trachydermon dentiens (Gld.).

Rather small, black with indistinct dirty yellowish speckling and the usual sutural dots. Gills ambient, 15 on the right, 13 on the left side. Socorro Island lies over 500 miles south of the southernmost previous locality for this species.